Regular Edition for California and Pacific Coast.

THE IRISH NEWS—Will be published SATURDAY mornings, at 132 Montgomery, 12½ cents per week, payable to the carriers.

One year.....$5 00 | Six months.....$3 00
Three months.....$1 50 | Invariably in advance

Subscribers cannot have their papers discontinued until they pay up in full for them.

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JEFFREY NUNAN,
Editor and Proprietor.

THE IRISH NEWS.

VOL. IX.} SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1869. {NO. 10

TWO NOBLE SISTERS.

"Mother in the poor house, father a drunkard, and the two boys on the street learning all manner of evils, Minnie at service and I here."

It was a sad epitome of a broken household, and the young girl that spoke was sad too, in heart and conscience. A finely developed physique she had, a handsome face, a noble forehead, dark, luminous eyes, and a look of firmness and integrity.

She had been earning her bread for nearly six months in a paper collar factory, and had laid by a little money. Several times she had put her brothers in good places, but the drunken father had lured them back again, or taken all their small earnings for drink.

"It is too bad that we should be living so," said Carrie Beech again; "it is awful. Mother" was once a matron in the poor-house, and I remember when we were comfortable and happy. Jem and Tommy will grow up liars, and thieves, and sots; father will drink himself to death, or perhaps commit some awful crime under the influence of liquor, and be hung for it. What shall I do? Something must be done. Give me strength, O God! Show me the way With faith and energy I believe they might be saved. It must be done; it shall be done

When she had said this she remained for some moments with her head bowed. She felt some way consecrated, and her lips moved in thanksgiving, that God had given her this great work to do. The setting sun streamed in on the bare carpetless room, upon the machinery before her, and bathed her head in the golden glory of its beams. A solemn stillness reigned, for she was the last of the operatives, and intrusted with the key of the room.

In her young soul a revolution was being wrought. It seemed to her as if she had suddenly cast away every doubt, every fear and taken to herself the shield of faith.

They passed in review before her; the mother, once so comely, the father, still showing of what nobility his nature was capable, at times; her little brothers, bright, beautiful, sensitive little plants—thrown among corrupting influence she saw them as they were and as they might become through her exertions—a girl of sixteen.

Presently she arose, put on her thin shawl and worn bonnet, turned the key of her little desk, looked about to see if everything was in order, went out and locked the door.

Directing her steps towards the west part of the city, she stopped at the area gate of a handsome house and went anxiously down the steps. A pretty, neatly dressed girl came out to meet her, and they went together into a great kitchen.

"I am having my supper now," said Minnie. "You are just in time."

"I don't want any supper. I have thought of a plan, and this time it must be accomplished."

"Have you?" said Minnie. "Well, just let me tell you, Mrs. Hartwell told me to day that she should promote me to the nursery. She overheard me reading to little Billy, and said she wished I would read to her. So I am am to have an increase of wages, and she is kind enough to say that if she finds me capable, I shall be the governess while the children are so small. You have no idea how they love me. Well, and now what is your plan?"

"My plan is to get a house and gather the family together again."

"O, Carry! Is it possible? Think of father."

"I know it appears to be a great undertaking, but something seems to say to me 'Go on,' whenever I think of it, and I believe God will help us—you and I."

"I? What can I do?"

"Stand by me, pray for me, and use as much of your means for the accomplishment as possible. We have both received a tolerable education, thanks to the kind friends who aided us, and I began to think there is better work for us to do than this drudgery. It seems to be revealed to me this morning all at once, that there is a mission before us; and I believe there is."

"But what will you do with father?" asked Minnie.

"I can't tell yet. I am going now to see him. Yesterday Mr. Anderson told me that he should be glad to give him work in the factory, if he could be induced to sign the pledge."

"O, he never will," said Minnie.

"But I believe he will. Now I am going to see him. Eat your supper—be sure that I will succeed, and above all, pray for me."

"I will do everything that I can. O, it will be such happiness if you do succeed,"

"We shall," said Carrie, with a sweet smile.

When the sisters parted Carrie moved more slowly; she was going to a place that sickened her in a region where dwelt everything that was foul and impure in human nature. As the crowded streets came in sight, her heart almost failed; but she kept on until she came opposite a cellar door; there she paused. At that moment two dirty little fellows appeared on the steps, each biting at a repulsive crust of bread; both were delighted to see their sister.

"Now we'll git something good!" cried Jem the eldest. "Father is awful sick."

"Down there?" asked the young girl, as she gave them money to go and buy cakes.

"Yes," said Tommy, "he fell down and hurt his foot, and it's growing worse, and he ain't got no money."

The young girl entered the cellar. It was a damp, unwholesome place, in which stood a table and two chairs. A few bits of broken crockery were placed on a small bench set near the wall. On a low trundle bed, covered with filthy and insufficient clothing, lay the wreck of a physically fine man. Over his forehead the coarse black hair fell in disorder. The beard was matted and tangled, the eyes bloodshot, the cheeks scarlet with fever. He recognized his daughter; his first cry was for rum. Carrie got some water, washed his face with the cooling fluid, and soothed him the best she could. At a restaurant near by she bought some refreshments, then drought a doctor to look at the injured foot, who pronounced it a serious sprain, and said he would not be able to walk with it for weeks.

By the next day the poor inebriate was comfortably dressed, and Minnie sat with him ministering to his wants and soothing him when he called for rum

Meantime Carrie had hired a small tenement, paying the rent in advance. Thither she caused to be transported the little furniture that had belonged to her mother, adding a new stove and several necessary articles.

Her visit was to the poor house, where she overwhelmed her mother with the tiding that she had once more a home. Together they went to the neat little place Carrie had secured. There was the rocking chair in which Mrs. Breech had often rocked her children to sleep. The sight and the old recollections overcame her; she sat down and wept like a child.

Presently the two boys came in, ready for anything, all obedience to their sister, to whom they looked up with reverence. They were dressed in new but coarse and substantial clothes, and seemed quite proud of their altered condition. Every draft that new and pressing wants made upon the girl's slender purse she paid with alacrity, saying as she did so, "God will fill it up again."

"A home of my own," poor Mrs. Beech walked around saying, like one who could not realize the fact. "It seems like a dream,' and in the midst of her congratulations the door was opened and her husband was lifted from a carriage into the house and laid on a sweet, clean bed.

For four weeks the charm of kindness worked upon this man, whose heart was not stone. He saw and felt the devotion of his two daughters. Gradually the old longing for stimulating drink wore off and one stormy night, when Carrie had returned from her work, when the fire crackled in the bright new cook stove, and when Mr. Beech had for the first time walked from his bed to the old easy chair, after they had partaken of a pleasant meal, Carrie brought out a little book, bound with red morocco, and on which, in gilt letters was stamped the word "Pledge."

"We are all going to try to begin a new life," she said softly, her beautiful eyes suffused with tears, "and as strong drink has been the bane of all our happiness, I propose that among ourselves we should form a temperance society. We have a happy home, from which I am sure none of us would like to go back to the old mode of living. Can we keep it so? There is a vote for you, father, promising all the work you may need for the winter. Will you sign the pledge with the rest of us? Your name ought to head the list."

She held out the book. Her father sat with his face hidden in his hands a moment then looking up, his lips and hands trembling, he said—

"Yes, I will sign, and God help me to be worthy of such a daughter."

"Amen," responded the mother.

Reader, to-day in the city from which I am writing, that family still lives and prospers. The little tenement has been exchanged for a commodious house; Jem and Tommy, through the united efforts of both sisters, are about entering college; Carrie is the secretary of a large and flourishing institution, receiving a liberal salary; Minnie has a similar situation in a neighboring city. The story is true in every particular; the characters are living, and Carrie I have seen and talked with, a handsome, modest and intelligent women. And this is the way a whole family was rescued from want, intemperance and degradation, by the efforts of two noble sisters.

Messrs. Bedington & Co., of San Francisco, have become the regular authorized wholesale agents for the sale of Drake's Plantation Bitters for the Pacific coast, Oregon, and the Territories. These celebrated Bitters are now one of the institutions of the country, and their sale is a business of itself enormously large, amounting to many thousand of dollars monthly. Every ship that arrives from New York laden with large quantities of them. No less than ten thousand cases are kept constantly afloat, and are being distributed to all parts of the country by this enterprising house. The best proof that they are just what is wanted for this climate is the already large sale, and the constantly increasing demand with all classes of the people. No Bitters have ever yet been introduced which have become so deservedly popular, and so deservedly popular, and so worthy the patronage of all who require a tonic and stimulant. They are prepared with pure St. Croix Rum, Calisaya, Cascarilla, Bark, etc., and all the world know what beneficial results accrue from a combination of these articles.

The Germans of Philadelphia have subscribed $99,000 to pay for building a fine Germantheater.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady who was Lord Chancellor of Ireland under several Liberal administrations, has been made a baronet.

The Dublin Gazette contains the official announcement that the Earl of Rosse has been chosen, by a majority of votes, to be the peer to sit in the House of Lords in the room of the late Lord Farnham.

A pensioner, named William Berwick, recently committed suicide by cutting his throot, while laboring under tempoary insanity. He has enjoyed a pension since 1723; as an old Peninsular hero.

On the 11 ult., Lord Chancellor Thomas O'Hagan appeared for the first time on the bench in the Court of Chancery, when he received a most euthusiastic ovation from thousands who had gathered within the Four Courts to witness his advent to that highest honor for any of his learned profession. He is the first Catholic elevated to the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland for centuries past.

Wicklow.

At a late meeting of the Loughlinstown Board of Guardians (Rathdown Union) a question arosa as to whether a child, named Morgan, was a Roman Catholic or a protestant. The child who is an orphan, had been placed in the workhouse by people who had baptised and registered her as a Catholic. Rev Mr. Thomas and his sister, Miss Thomas (Protestauts,) however, applied for permission to be allowed to take charge of the child. Miss Thomas, be letter alleged, in support of her application, that the child had been paatized a protestant previous to the alleged Catholic baptism, but stated that she had not been able to procure documentary evedence as yet. The Chairman, in referring to Miss Thomrs's letter, said of course that ended the matter. Notice, however, was given that on the 27th a motion would made to give the child to Rector Thomas.

Kilkenny.

The most Rev. Dr. Walsh recently confered pristhood on the Rev Thomas Feehan, son of the late John Feehan, of Kilkenny. The reverend gentleman had entered, the society of Jesus, and spent a year of noviciate at Milltown Park, when he found it necessary, in consequence of his father's death, to return to the secular mission. He is now about to form one of the staff of professors of St. Kyran's Colllege, Kilkenny.

At a late Thomastown petty sessions, Michael Cody; of Grennan, near Thomastown, for fishing with nets in the river Nore, within the close season. was fined £2 10s. with cost, and the forfeitura of the nets, or in default to undergo a month's imprisonment with hard labor.

Kildare.

A Monastorevan correspondent, under date Jaa. 13, says:—In many of the gardens here primroses, &c., are in full bloom; woodbines and other shrubs and trees have their leaves nearly fully extended. The weather since the begining of this month has been exceedingly mild and genial, causing vegetation to set in vigorously. Each morning the birds make the woods re-echo with their songs, and they are preparing to mate and build their nests, as if the spring was already far advanced.

Meath.

A pamphlet has been publised by Archdeacon Stopford of Meath, appealing to the clergy and laity of the Angelican Church in Ireland, to make timely prepartion for the impending disestablishment. The Archdeacon considers it would be foolish to disrgard the dicission of the country against the Church, and would have all the efforts of his friends directed to secure a fair and liberal measure from Mr. Gladstone.

It is said chat an attempt was made to murder Mr. Wm. H. Pierce, of Cloneycowan, As he was recently retnrning from a Quarter session two shots were fired at him, one of them taking effect in his left arm, through which three slugs or bullets passed. Mr. Pierce had with him in the gig at the time his nephew, a boy about twelve years old who sat in the front seat with him, and a farmer nmade Andrew Keefe, ond of Mr. Pierce's tenants, who sat behind. The night was pretty dark at the time and the would-be murders gor clear away.

Westmeath.

Captain Greville has been re-elected to Parliament without opposition. He was proposed by Captain Connolly' or the Westmeath Rifles, and seconed by N. Maher, Esq. The whole proceedings passed off in a few minutes.

Tipperary.

Previous to Christmas, James Lyster O'Beirne, Esq., M.P., sent to Miss K. O'Dwyer, Rock Club, Cashel, three cases of magnificent flowers, specially prepared for the altar, at a celebrated Parisian house, as a christmas gift to the Ven. Archdeacon Quirke, P.P. for the decoration of his church at Christmas. Henry Munster, Esq., also presented Archdeacon Quirke with an exquisitely wrought suit of vestments, and some carpting flowers, &c., for the alter of the church.

The Clonmel Free Press says: A Fethard correspondent informs us that on Friday last a boy named James Moore, of valley Fethard, was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. James Cantwell, C.C., having first publicly abjured Protestantism. Catholicity has made rapid strides in the parish since the Very Rev. Dean Cantwell undertook its pastoral charge.

The Hon. Captain White, M.P., for Tipperary, recently contributed £100 towards the erection of the Catholic Cathdral at Thurles, and also sent £25 to the parish priest in each of the many towns of that extensive county for the relief the poor.

Mrs. O'Shannesey, mother of the late Prime Minister of Australia, died at her residence, Church street, Tipperary, on the 1st of January, aged 75 years. Her remains were interred in the family vault, at Pallas, County Limerick.

On the evening of the 23d December, Patrick Barry, aged 75 years was severely wounded with a stone by a young lad named Michael Ryan, in Nenagh, because Barry's son had called Ryan his nick-name, "Cat," while they were drinking in Flannery's public house. Ryan has been committed to jail.

On a late Sunday, from the alter Rev. Mr. Quinn, P.P., Killnamona, felt called on to refer to a contemplated eviction in that parish as one of extreme hardship.

Information is wanted of James Donnelly, native of Borrisokane, county Tipperary, or of his wife, Judith Donnelly (alias Magee), of Lisduff, in the same county; when last heard of they were residing with Mrs. William Orange, near Delaware, Oew London, America. Any information sent to the Irishman Office, Dublin, will be of benefit to Mr. Donnelly, his wife, or children.

Kerry.

The Very Rev. Dean Mawe, of Tralee, has commenced an action for libel against the Irishman. That journal asserts that its references to the Dean were suggested by a speech he delivered during the O'Donoghue's recent canvass in Tralee.

Viscount Castlerosse, her Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain, was recently re-elected to Parliament for the county Kerry without opposition.

Waterford.

The Curraghmore Hunt Races came off on the 7th ult., at Ballydurn within six miles of Carrick-on-Suir, in presence of a large assemblage. The Ballydurn Stakes were won by Mr. Hally's "Little Wonder;" the Curraghmore Hunt Plate by Mr. G. Malcolmson's 'Hospodar;' the Gorse Covert Plate by Mr. Nolan's "Cripple." and the Scramble Stakes by Mr. Wedger's gray pony "Huntsman."

On the 11th ult. as a painter named David Keeffe, was engaged at work on the front of the Chamber of Commerce, next the National Bank, Waterford, the ladder upon which he stood, slipped from its position, and he fell to the ground on his head, a height of over twenty-five feet. He was severely though not fatally injured.

Antrim.

A young man named William Courtenay, a carpenter, who was in the employment of Mr. Williams, of Fisherwick, near Dough, disappeared from his home about the middle of the last month, and has not since been heard of. On the evening of Dec. 16, he was in company with a young man named William Bill, in Templepatrick, who says he parted with Courtenay at Armstrong's corner, near Hole Stone. On the morning of the 17th a hat, which has been identified as belonging to the latter, was found lying on the road between Templepatrick and Parkgate, at a point about one hundred yards from where the Sixmilewater crosses the road.

On the 7th ult., Miss Maria Theresa Lennon, daughter of the late John Lennon, Esq.—in religion, Sister Mary Evangelist—made her solemn profession in the Convert of the Sisters of Mercy, Crumlin-road. The Right Rev. Dr. Dorrain officiated on the occasion.

Miss Kate Hevey, daughter of T. Hevey, Esq., Belfast, fore a successful examination in Cork last May, recently had awarded to her a scholarship by the Lords committee. of the Science and Art Department The neccessary condition for obtaining the scholarship were that a Queen's prize should be taken in zoology, in elementary geometry, and in freehard drawing. The young lady is said to be but fourteen years of age.

A shark, measuring 9ft. 10in. in length, was recently caught off the coast of Antrim, midway between the Giant's cause-way and Portrush. It had taken a ling that was hooked on a long line, the snood of which, however, could not for a moment have held so powerful a fish as this shark had it not twisted some 40 yards of the line round and round its body from head to tail in a way that must to a great extent have impeded the use of its tail and fins. Even although thus hampered, it made a desperate resistance and finally could not be moved to a pier by fewer than six men.

The amount of duty paid at the Belfast Custom House, for the ending Jan. 2., was £16,507. 3s. 8d. against £14,016. 14s. 3d. the previous week, and £15,720. 12s. 6d. same time last year.

The number of pounds of tea entered for consumption in Belfast for the week endtng Jan. 2, was 60,-610lbs., against 54,963lbs. the previous week, making a total of 3,309,-228lbs. since 1st January, against 3,496,759lbs. same time last year.

Dr. John Martin has been appointed medical officer for the sub-district, of Cromac, in the room of Dr. T. C. S. Corry resigned.

Armagh.

Viscount Newry has been appointed to the commission of the Peace for the county Armagh.

The name of Francis Campbell, late of Newry, in the county of Armagh, mineral water manufacturer, spirit merchant, and commission agent, and one of the partners of the firm lately carried on by M'caul and campbell has appeared in the insolvent lists.

Cavan.

A farmer's son named Bernard Darcy, recently died at Leitra, near Brackley from the result of a blow of a soda-water bottle, said to have been dealt him by one John Magauran in a public-house row on St. Stephen's night. The latter and a brother of his are in jail.

A corporal of the 45th British regiment named John Doherty, was recently stabbed at his father's door, near Arva, by a man with whom he had had a dispute, and who went to challenge Doherty to fight. The wound, however, was not fatal.

The Anglo-celt of a date announces the death of the Rev. Richard A. Gilsenan, Admisistrator, crosserlough, in his 27th year. He was son of John Gilsenan, Esq, Billywood, county Meath. He received his early education on the continent, and was prepared for Holy Orders in the Irish college Paris. Shortly after his ordination which took place in the month of April, 1867, in the cathedral, cavan, he was appointed to a Professorship in the Diocesan college, Kilmore, by the Most Rev. Dr. conaty, which post he filled with great distinction up to the month of August, 1868, when he was transfered to the parish of crosserlough as Administrator. He died of typhus fever caught in the discharge of his holy mission.

Derry.

David Browne Mccorkell, eldest son of Bartholomew Mccorkell, of Londondery, J.P., has made application for admission to the Irish bar.

The Londonderry Journal under date Jan. 14, says:—It is reported here that the catholic clergy of Derry have been subpœnaed by the Tory party for the trial on the 27th, but the people do not credit it. Yet the statement is persisted in on the part of the friends of the Hamilton family. It is believed the Tory party would not go so far as this.

Donegal.

Charles Frederick, Stuart, of Horn Head, has been appointed to the commision of the Peace for the county Donegal.

It is officially announced that colonel M'clintock, of Drumcar, in the countw of Louth, has been created a Peer of the realm by the style and title of Baron Rathdonnell, of Rathdonnell, in the county of Donegal, with remainder to his heirs male, and in default of such, then with remainder to the heirs male of his late brother, captain Wm. Bunbury M'clintock Dunbury, the Tory M.P., for the county of carlow.

Information is wanted of Mr. John O'Byrne, late teacher of Straboy National School, county Donegal, who emigrated to the United States three years ago. When last heard of he was in Blairsville, Pennsylvania. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by Michael O'Byrne, Malinbeg, county Donegal.

A cravat and watch-guard, in one piece of colored silk, is the latest novelty.

Warren Johnson, State Superintendent of Common schools in Maine, reports to the Legislature that there is a decrease of 16,683 scholars between the ages of 4 and 21 from the census of 1858. The decrease in 1866 was 4,141. Mr. Johnson very naturally considser this decase alarming, and asks a number of questions, such as: "Have we ceased to be a producing people?" "Are the vital forces expanded in brain labor and lost to physical reproduction?" and "are the modern fashionable criminalities of infanticide and fœticide creeping into our State community?" We should think they had crept in considerably when they have reduced the numper of children between the ages of 4 and 21 by 16,563 in 10 years, and for the last two years are reducing the children at pace of 4,000 per annum. Dr. Storer and other emiuent physicans of Massachusetts boldly declare that fœticitde is the common crime weich limiti the increase of children in that State al most wholly to foreign populatirn. It is not "brain labor" in Maine or in any other New England States which prevents the production of families, but a general fashionable female repugnance to labor of another sort.

Sacramento, Feb. 10th.—Christopher Adams, a yardman, in the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad Crmpany at Reno, was accidentally killed last Monday morning under the following circumstances: About three o'clock two engines that were to go out together were moved toward each other to be coupled. On the pilot of one of them Adams was stationed, with a light, to signal the other engine, which was backing toward the one he was on. Either he gave the wrong signal or the engineer, owing to the storm then prevailing, misunderstood it. The engines came together with great force, and the tender of one was thrown upon the pilot of the other, instantly killing Adams, whose head was severed from his body and crushed. After about two hours work the tender was raised sufficiently to admit of the remains being removed. The body was brought to this city yesterday. Marcellus Kane, a brakeman, was killed by falleng from a freight train near Tunnel No. 13 yesterday afternoon.

The Vallejo and Sonoma Road when completed will run from Vallejo to Healdsburg' a distance of fifty-five miles. From present appearances the Humboldt Railroad will terminate at Vallejo, but we expect to have a road running to Healdsburg befor the Humboldt road is commenced. Thr citzens of the southern portion of Sonoma county are doing their utmost to hurry through the road from Petaluma to Healdsburg, but at the rate they are now proceeding any of our Vallejo railroad men can give them one year the start and then beat them. We think that the shares would all be taken in Sonoma and Solano counties, if the matter is properly taken hold of, and proofs given to those taking shares that the work would be rapidly commenced and finished. No other road constructed in Sonoma county could sucsessfully compete with the contemplated road from Vallejo to Healdsburg, and the majoriiy of the citizens of Sonoma county are aware of this and will give their earnest support to this road.

At the exedution at Rome (N. Y.) on Frigay last, of William Henry Carswell, who was hung for having outraged and then murdered a little girl last Summer, the novel expedient of giving chloroform before the infliction of the extreme penalty of the law was resorted to. An eye witness thus discribes the singular scene: A sponge was saturated with chloroform and held under the murderer's nose. A few long respirations followed, the eyes became partially closed, and the chin gradually drobt upon the chest. When he was apparently stupified the sponge was tossed from the scaffold, and Carswell was held in an upright bosition until the black cap was drawn to the roots of his neck, when the trap-door was dropped and the pitiful wretch was launched into an unknown world. The reasons for this novel procedeure are not disclosed, nor the authotity by which it was done.

The average of female teachers in San Francisco is $70 per month, that of male teachers is $155.

Major Downie, after whom Downieville California, was named, is keeping a grocery store at Portland, Oregon.

A couple of New Haven lawyers went to the residence of a sick woman to make out her will, and narrowly escaped with their lives from the hand of an enraged husband with a carving knife, who swore he would cut them into steaks before his wife should will her money away from him.

STATE PRISON

On Monday last, after the prisoners had finished their dinner, and before they had risen from the table, one of the prisoners, named James Hill, who had been a soldier in the Confederate Army, who carries three Federal bullets in his criminal carcass, and who is now an inmate of San Quintin for highway robbery, arose, and raising his hand above his head, cried in a a stentorian voice: "All those who want liberty, and are not afraid to strike a blow to obtain it, follow me!" Saying this, he stepped out toward the door, but only one man rose to follow him. The remainder sat mute and silent, and apparently astounded at the boldness of Hill. The guard, who were in the dining room, gave the alarm, and covered the malcontents with their Henry rifles. Captain Gilchrist, who was near by, hearing the alarm, entered, and comprehending the situation in an instant, took Hill by the arm and led him out of the room, and across the yard to a cell, where he locked him up. The remainder of the prisoners were properly looked after, and all possibility of further movement prvented. Hill was then taken before the prison authorities and questioned, when he stated that the conspiracy had been in progress for some five or six weeks; that one hundred and sixty prisoners had pledged their words to aid and assist him in the struggle for liberty. He had explained to them the dangers that were to be incurred in the emeute, and the certainty that some of them would be made to "bite the dust" but every one had expressed his willingness to take the risk, and appeared "eager for the fray." He was asked how they expected to scale the walls? He replied that it was their intention to have torn the joist and timbers from the dining-room, and placed them against the walls, and then climbed to the top with their aid. Lieutenant-Governor Holden asked him if he did not know that the guards were armed with Henry rifles? He said that he was well aware of the fact; but he was not afraid of them. He had faced thousands of them in the hands of veteran soldiers, and he had not quailed there, and he did not know why he shomld be afraid now. "But are you not afraid of the cannon that are placed upon the hill, overlooking the yard?" "No, Sir. I have helped to take larger cannon and more of them, and those little things don't possess any terror for me." The man then proceeded to declare the prisoners were a mean, spiritless, and cowardly set of ragamuffins, who did not deserve liberty, as they would not do anything to obtain it. He thought that the penitentiary was the fittest place for such fellows, as they were not fit to enjoy liberty After he had told his story he was remanded to solitary confinement, where he will have an opportuidty to re consider his foolish roject.

The Union of Feb. 13, contains the subjoined particulars:

The following particulars of their trip from Truckee we obtained from one the pasengers, who reached the city via the C. P. R. R. last evening: Early last Wedensday morning they arrived at Truckee, after travelling through a considerable depth of snow. Three miles this side of that place they stuck in the snow, and the efforts of seven locomotives to move them forward proved unsuccessful. Here the passengers remained thirty-six hours without food, but were finally relieved by the arrival of a man on snow-shoes with provissions. While these were being discussed, it was observed that on the face of one of the ladies a number of small sopts had apeared, and a panic immediatly prevailed, the saiq spots being set down (bnt incorectly in this case) as a sympton of smal-pox. It had previously been proposed to walk to the next station; but the probosition had been voted down. Now, however, if the snow had been fifty feet deep, the passengers would have essayed to "get out of the wilderness" by some means; and the party soon started. By dint of following trails made by snow-shovellers, etc., they succeeded, Thursdas afternoon, in reaching the Summit. At times they had to do exhaustively deep walking; at others they succeeded in making good time. Among the party were a number of returning White Piners, Otto Burbank, of the minstera persuasinn, and several residents of Verginia City, who stuck together and made the time pass lighter by joke and repatree. Subquently, at the Summit they formed themselves into a Club. Friday, the travellers left the Summit and waded on to Cisco. Here they remained all Saturday and Saturday night; put, hearing from Assistant Superntendent Corning that a train would be at Emigrant Gap to bring them on to the city, the pluckiest of the party started for the Gap at five A. M. yesterday. About a mile from Cisco, they found that a heavy snow slide had carried away a portion of the trestle-work of a bridge, and a large force of carpenters were busily engaguee in rebuilding it. All along the road, every one capable of using a shovel, or otherwise assisting in clearing the track, was pressed into service—their number being well up in the hundreds. Toiling on, the passengers finally, at half-past one P. M., mrt the train, which soon started with and brought them to Sacramento.

A despatch dated Washington February 2d, says:—The President replied to day to the resolution of Representative Robinson of New York, calling for the correspondence between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States relative to Castello and Warren, naturalized citizens of the United States, now imprisoned in Great Britain, having been convicted of treason and felony. Minister Johnson inclosed a letter from Castello, dated Chathan prisou, in relation to his condition. Mr. Johnson replied on the 4th of November, and stated he should not fail to send it to Washington as requested.

"Flag of the free—heart's only hope,
Wave, wave forever on!"

IRISH NEWS

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1869

Preparations are being made in San Francisco to celebrate St. Patrick's Day on a grand scale.

The January transactions of real estate at Vallejo foot up $122,345.

Engineers are preparing the location line of the Stockton and Tulare Railroad.

The distance from New York to San Francisco by railroad is 3,420 miles.

The Pope has given a divinity cap to Rev. Dr. Storrs, Vicr-General of the New York Diocese.

Archbishop Alemany administered the sacrament of confirmation at St. Patrick's Church on Sunday last.

The new State Capitol at Sacramento is approaching completion. The building will be ready for occupation by the next Legislature.

George Francis Train has made a transfer of all his right, title and interest to his claim of £100,000 damages against the English Government to the Fenian Brotherhood They are to collect.

Montreal, February 15th.—A heavy snow-storm has prevailed here since last night. All the roads are blocked. It is reported that the late snow-storm entailed an extra expense of $100,000 on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

Miss Maggie Phelan (in religion Sister Josephine), received from the hands of the Rt Rev. Bishop O'Connell, the religious habits of the Order of Mercy and White Veil, at the Convent of our Lady of Mercy, Grass Valley, on the 26th of February.

Two hundred children received the Sacrament of Confirmation in St. Joseph's church, Tenth street last Sandy. Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany preached an appropriate discourse before he administered the Sacrment.

Anna Swan, the Nova Scotia maiden of twenty one, who stands about nine feet high, has gone to London, England, to astonish the citizens by holding a few levees in that city.

Four years ago claims in the hydraulic diggings, from San Juan to French Corral, could be purchased for $300 or $400 an interest Now the shares in these identical claims range from $15,000 to $25,000 and cannot be purchased at any price.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen, the new Judge-Advocate General, told his Irish constituents, at his reelection, that after the Church question will come that of land tenure in Ireland, and that Irish railway matters will also be satisfactorly adjusted.

Mrs. Grant, desires her husband to retain their present house for a private residence and merely use the White House for business and receptions. This avert the harassments of constant business calls, such as worried the lives of Harrison and Tyler.

Official information has been received at Wasington that the British Government has directed the release of COSTELLO and WARREN, two American citizens held in prison under conviction of being engaged in Fenian disturbances.

Mr. Johnson does not offer any remarks on this and similar cases. As official copies of the trials of Warren, Halpine, Costello and McAfferty have recently reached him, he trusted he would soon be able to send to Secretary Seward a brief but faithful summary of them, with some observations on each. The correspondence with Lord Stanley and others inclosed has heretofore been published, and no additional argument's are transmited, giving a new official face on the subject.

New York, February 28th—The steamer Alaska, from Aspinwall, brings advices that a severe earthquake was experienced at Santander on the 30th of January and the 1st of Febouary. Several churches and a large number of dwellings were knocked down. Large pieces falling from the hills of La Rabalda did a great amount of damage, and created a terrible consternation.

In Treasute City, White Pine, the price of lumber is from $250 to $300 per thousand feet, and very scarce at that; shingles, $50 per thousand; hay, $300 per ton; barley, 15 cents per pound; flour, $16 per cwt; bacon, 45 cents: salt pork, 40 cents; beans, 28 cents; sugar, 75 cents; coffee, 70 cents; tea, $1 50; butter, $1; cheese, 40 cents; rice, 38 cents; fresh meats, from 22 to 40 cents; srusage, 50 cents; lard, 38 cents; board per week $15; lodging, $1 per night. Laborers get from $5 to $6 per day, and mechanics from $8 to $10.

That the small-pox is very rapidly decreasing, is shown by the following statistics: In the month of December there were four hundred and thirty cases of small-pox repoted, and one hundred and forty-eigat deaths from the disease. In the month of January the number of cases was only two hundred and thirty-seven, and the number of deaths ninety-seven, a falling off of over one-third both in the number of new cases reported and in the number of deaths. During the week ending February 6, there were forty-four cases reported, and twenty-five deaths. Last week there were only twenty-three cases reported, and only seventeen deaths; a falling off of about one-third in the number of deaths, and of about one-half in the number of cases reported. The Smal-Pox Hospital report shows a steady and rapid decrease in the number of deaths and patients in that institution.

THE MINING MANIA.

Since the settlement of California by "*los Americanos*," mining excitements have been numerous and often unfortunate. The great Washoe discovery, giving fortunes to a few and poverty to not a few, was the grandest of these mining *furores* Now we are in the midst of a new mining generation, which promises to eclipse all that has gone before—the White Pine epidemic. There is a general craving for "feet" in that blessed locality. Thousands of adventurous spirits are rushing to make their fortunes there: and thousands of others are—though staying at home—seriously thinking of investing their earnings for the benefit of White Pine speculators. Numberless philanthropists are prospecting the region around about the "Eberhardt," clothing every boulder they find projecting from the earth, with the diginity of a silver mine, and placing "feet" in the stock market, for the benefit of those who desire to grow rich suddently—fixing the capital stock at from one to five hundred thousand dollars, and disposing of shares to the anxious at the low price of from two and a half to three dollars each. "How beautiful are the 'feet' of those who stand upon the mountains and send us glad tidings!" Verily, we *may* all get rich by investing our spare cash in White Pine stock. Let us "go slow," however. It might be well to remember the days when we all sang "Glory to Washoe" when hundreds beggared themselves buying "feet," when all business houses went down with a crash because of "feet," when defaulting merchants and clerks sacrificed their good name on the shrine of "feet," when many persons saw their houses and lands and money disappear into the "shafts" and "inclines" of mines that never returned a dollar, and when nine-tenths of our population worried themselves half to death in devising means of paying, one after another, assessments upon their innumerable "feet." We have now another chance to "go and do likewise" with regard to the "incalculably wealthy lodes" of White Pine. Shall we do it, or shall we leave the task to our friends from Chicago and the East? Without doubt, there are rich mines at White Pine. Hundreds of people will do well there—some will grow wealthy. But what shall we predict for the vast majority of the thousands who are rushing wildly and aimlessly across the mountains? Alas! we think we see them, weary and worn, disgusted and "dead-broke," coming in on the home stretch. before many months. We repeat "go slow." Think well over the matter before you go to White Pine. Think longer before you buy "wild-cat feet." For the man who heedlessly invests all his money in "feet" that he knows nothing about, is very likely going down hill on a velocipede.

Washington, March 5th.—The following is the new Cabinet formed by President Grant: Elihu B. Washburn, of Illinois, the eminent statesman, for Secretary of State. Alexander T. Stewart, the great dry goods merchant of New York, Secretary of the Treasury. Adolph E. Boris, of Pennsylvania, a retired merchant of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Navy. Hon. J. A. Cresswell, of Maryland, ex-Representative to the Thirty-eighth Congress, Postmaster General. General J. D. Cox, of Ohio, ex-Governor of that State, who also achieved distinction during the late rebellion as a General of Volunteers. Secretary of the Interior. F. B. Hoar, of Massachusetts, formerly Supreme Judge of that State and an eminent lawyer, Attorney General. No one is named for Secretary of War.

It seams that by an old law, Stewart is disqualified to take the position offered to him by the President. The President asks Congress to repeal that law.

Washington, March 7th.—Since the President's Message was sent to the Senate, asking for the repeal of the law relative to the Treasuryship, there has been much consultation among the members of Congress on the subject. Some Republicans declare that they will vote for the resolution asked, and others express reluctance, but will do nothing to embarrass the President at the commencement of his administration. Stewart has been in consultation with various Senators to-day. It is now probable that the Paesident will withdraw the message, or Stewaat will resign, and leave the President free to make another appointment.

Washington, Eebruary 7th.—Ex-President Johnson and wife are still here. It is expected that he will, by invitation of the authorities of Baltimore, visit that city on Wedensday, and then return to Washington, to leave for his home in Tennessee.

An interesting case has been on trial in England, where a woman sued for the privilege of voting, on the ground that she was a tax payer. The telegraph announces that the case has been decided, and that all the judges concur in the opinon that the Common Law of England does not give a woman the right to vote.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

BY THE EDITOR

It is a pleasure to leave the bustle and vivid scenes of city life, and travel in "the country," as Jenkins calls it. But we can tell him that the "country" people of California are not like those of other states and teritories, but that they are thoroughly civilized, enlightend and refined; many of them having been raised in the lap of luxury, and mingled in the very best of society, before they put foot upon the land of the grizzly the Digger and the sage brush. Yet, it is not the degree of civilization that we are going to expatiate upon just now, but upon the untamed and really lovable rural happiness that is to be enjoyed among that portion of man and woman kind, who do not walk, nor talk, nor dress, nor do any other thing exactly by the rule of three, nor any other rule, but the rule of nature, and that in its simplest form. It is among such people that the editor of this paper spent the months of December and January just past. A short, true, honest, and impartial sketch of what he observed, will be interesting to those among whom he was, as well as satisfactory to himself. There is no one, except the parson, perhaps, more welcomed by the rural population, than the EDITOR. He is supposed, and very natura'y enough, to carry along with him, wherever he goes, the whole news of the universe upon his shoulders. Of course the rural people are not at all disappointed in this, for every impartial person must admit that editors, as a rule are a very intelligent sort of persons, and that every word they say is just as they say it, and every word they dout say is just exactly as they don't say it. But of all sorts of ediotrs the editor of an Irish newspaper, is looked upon as being an infinite prodigy. He is supposed, and justly so too, to be a traveling Fenian menagerie, a duplicate of every "section" of the F. B., reflex of all the Fenian martyrs, a biographical dictionary of Fenian leaders, a gazetteer and a map to show upat a glance all the Fenian battlefields whereon the "enemy" were slaughtered, and where the Fenians buried their dead; he is also expected to be an expert accountant, and to show at a glance where the Fenian funds are kept that have been collected by itinerant money-gatherers, who said they were surely going into the enemie's territory "this year," and that all that was needed to liberate Ireland and to enable her to stand alone among the nations of the earth, was money—more money, and nothing but money. Of course all these are matters that an Irish editor must have by heart and all he need to do, is to open his mouth and the whole story will spin forth as fast as the Fenians ran after the Quen's Own! Having answered most satisfactorily to our auditors, the most of the Fenian programme, we were received into their private confidence, were allowed the "freedom of the diggings" and other rare priviliges only enjoyed by representatives of the quill. There were a few questions, however, which our memory was at fault in not remembering, such as, what became of "those funds?" Where was the last battle between Fenians and the "enemy" fought? When will the indipendence of Ireland be accomplished by Fenians? These being of secondary importance, we were "let off" without answering them, for the simple reason that they were too deep for our limited capacity; but promised to do what lawyers do when they are puzzled—consult the best Fenian authorities upon these complex questions, and give the result of our researches at another time.

GOOD AND BAD IRISHMEN.

As I will use the words good Irishman, and bad Irishman, in the following sketch pretty freely, I will here define the meaning of these words. A good Irishman is one who subscribes for every Irish newspaper that comes along, and pays for it, full price, in advance, and then pays for it again at the end of the year, for fear he did not pay for it at the beginning A good Irishman will treat the editor of an Irish paper like a little prince, give him plenty of lager beer, show him around the diggings, and give him the first chance of the sluce boxes after a month's run, before John Chinaman puts his hand into them by moonlight. A bad Irishman is one who uglects, and does not perform these things. A good Irishman answers every "call" from the F. B. with a $5 up to a $20, but mostly the $20; and asks no questions about the first or last call, and never draws the string close on his purse when the "Organzer" is around.

WASHOR CITY

Was at one time a smart lumbering and cord-wood town, sending large quantities of these most staple articles to the mines and miners in Virginia City. But this trade has much diminished, and per consequence, the numerous herds of ox teams and horse teams that used to line Ophir grade, have been withdrawn, and been obliged, together with their swearing teamsters, to seek employment elsewhere, perhabs on the Central Pacific at this side of Omaha or some other haw. Washoe town is a nice quiet rural town for a gentleman of means to live in, provided he goes a little beyond the clatter of the mills, of which a few are yet employed crushing Virginia or Gold Hill ore. But Washoe Valley is still a nicer location for private residences, for the lake and the hills are romantic, and some few private mansions strike the eye of the traveler, indicating that the foot-hills have been wrenched from the grizzly. Amony these mansions may be mentionsd that of the Winter family, a mile or two from the town of Washoe, and on the road to Ophir, and that of late Sandy Bowers on the edge of Ophir town. These mansions, each cost a fortune to build, but either can be bought cheap now. There are not many Irish families in Washoe City at present, James McCutcheon, who has resided there for some years in the boot and shoe business, is an Irish gentleman, and he fully cones up to our standand of a good Irishman.

CARSON CITY.

From Washoe City through the Washoe Valley, and by the towns of Ophir, Franktown and Empire, you arrive at Carson, the capital of the State of Nevada, which is about fourteen miles. Carson City is so well known now, even though the great man after whom it is named, is no more, that it requires but little to be said of it in the newspapers. When the Placerville route was in full bloom, in the silvery days of Washoe, and when the Pioneer stages went whirling over the mountains into Virginia City, via Carson, there were lively times with its people. Not so much now. Yet it is the county seat of Ormsby county, the Capital of the state, and has the U. S. Branch Mint; these things will help it some. One of the first locaters on the Comstock Ledge lives in Carson. He is well known as Col. Curry. When the history of Washoe mining is written up, the name of this gentleman will be considerably mixed up with it. Col. Curry, Senators Nye and Stuart, sail in the same political craft, and the Col. is one of the commissioners in building the mint, and may be he will be superintendent when it is coining. We hope by that time the gallant Col. will be able to subscribe for an Irish newspaper, a thing he has failed to do up to the present time. Carson is full of whole-souled Irishmen, yea, men that both their native and adopted countries may feel proud of. It is superfluous to mention names; but while the Joys, the Doyles, the Sweeneys, the Duffys, the Clarks, the Savages, the Kavanaghs, the Lawlors, the Moores, the Parkers, and a host of other good and great names live in Carson, that city will have a full representation of the honorable the upright and the good. These gentleman all appreciate a good Irish newspaper, and of course they all support the IRISH NEWS, and they pay for it like men. One great and good man departed this life in Carson, during our stay in that neighborhood. Col. D. L. Gregg. He has left a wife and family and hundreds of sorrowing friends to mourn his departure. Since our previous visit to Carson several of our old friends have left it. Among them are John O'Donnell, O'Meara, Durm, and others. Moore & Parker have built a splendid Hall, the largest in the State of Nevada; it is within one block of the mint, and is well adapted for the use of balls and parties. It will be eventually made a theater. These gentlemen have, for several years, catered to the theatrical tastes of the people of Carson, and have made themselves deservedly popular in their efforts, both with the people and with the members of the dramatic profession, in their efforts to attract the best theatrical talent to Carson. During my stay I also visited the popular school of W. B. Lawlor, Esq. This gentleman has been teaching in Carson for several years, and, apart from his extraordinary aptness in teaching the young idea how to shoot, he is admitted to be one of the best mathematical professors in the State. N! sat for an hour within the pale of the professor's chair, and I was very much pleased both with the matter and manner of his instructions. I feel that I cannot do Professor Lawler justice in this sketch, so with his permission I will defer a more complete notice until another time, so that I may have more leisure to do his justice as an instructor of the rising generation—one of the most important occupations that man or woman can engage in. I will also mention that Mr. W. P. Joy, long a resident of Carson, intends shortly to open an extensive wholesale and retail grocery store. Mr. Joy enjoys the warm esteem of all who know him, and all wish him success in whatever business he embarks in. Mr. James Duffy, who has for years enjoyed the sole business of the State of Nevada, in the manufactory of soap, has recently purchased a property which yields the important article of sal soda in unlimited quantities. This property is not more than ten or a dozen miles from the Central Pacific Railroad which fact gives it additional value. It is a valuable property anywhere, for there is not a place upon the coast where the article can be got so pure and in such immense quantities. We wish Mr. Duffy success, for he is, really, a good and most deserving Irishman. He takes the Irish News and pays for it too. He has already been offered many thousand dollars for his interest in this property. Before finishing our sketch of Carson, we must make more particular mention of our highly esteemed friend P. H. Doyle, Esq. Mr. D, has long been resident of Carson, and a warmer hearted, and more genuine son of the Emerald Isle is not to be found outside of the Isle, itself. Long may health wealth and contentment reign supreme with him and his. We leave the subject of Carson very reluctantly, fot our thoughts still seem to linger there, but we shall return to them at another time, and the place also. There are other parties there whom we have nonamed in print, but who, most assuredly occupy a full share in our memory. Adieu.

MOORE'S FLAT.

There is sequestered in the bosom of the Sierras, a mining town of much importance, and its name is Moore's Flat. It is so called after a gentleman of that name, who was among its first locaters, and who claimed to own a large portion of the ground of that town, He lived there with his family, for several years, and but recently he sold out his remaining interest there for $500, and left. Several families who were old residents there have left; among them are the Monogue, the Dowling, the Healy, the Brown and many other families. A day or two before I got to the Flat, the iron safe in a store was robbed of six or seven hundred dollars; $250 of this was money collected to pay the debt of the Catholic church. It was put in there for safe keeping! There are yet several good Irish families residing in Moore's. Mr. John Shea has built another story so his hotel, and he does a fair business. Mr Shea supports the Irish News for which he has our warmest thanks. But one of the best Irishmen in Moore's Flat is Mr. Geo. Edwards. Mr. Edwards is not an Irish man by birth, but he is married to a most amiable and intelligent Irish lady. He can therefore most truly be styled a good Irishmon because his better half is Irish, and as for himself, he takes the Irish News, and pays for it most nobly. Therefore is he truly an Irishman and a far better one than many who were born in that country. Most truly do we wish Mr. Edwards, his estimable lady, and dear children a happy and prosperous life. As our chief business in traveling is to circulate our paper, and also to collect what may be due upon it, we are always grateful to those parties who help us by paying us our dues as we go along. This Mr. Edwards did very liberally, we wish we could say the same of many of our Irish friends we meet as we go along. If we told the truth of some of them, the way they have treated us, it would make one's hair stand on end, and crimson the cheeks with shame. Perhaps we will one of these days, open our batteries on some of them. It is our intention to continue these "Notes" until we have noticed all the places we have visited during our last trip. Therefore—to be continued in our next.

EDITORIAL AMENITIES.—It has become the chief boast of many editors—that they make a "live" newspaper. This would be well enough, if to be "live" meant only to be enterprising and vigerous. But it too frequently happens that the only enlivening display made by these journals, is an exhibition of ill nature, if not downright madness, toward a neighboring rival in the business of furnishing the people with the news of the day. The most stately and pretentious of our papers frequently turn aside from their proper work, to indulge in mutual snarling and abuse. Certain very good editors, who, in society, would never think of cuffing each other, unfortunately make journalistic boors of themselves by viciously assailing one another with the epithets "liar," "thief," etc., to their seeming delectation, and to the infinite disgust of the public; varying the performance with sneers and inuendoes as to the ability and manner of their rivals. And this in the "respectable and legitimate" press. We make no mention here of a class of papers whose province seems to be to pounce upon the little errors or oversight of their betters. San Francisco can surely boast of some commanding ability upon her leading journals, and it is too bad that the press should be disgraced by these frequent rough and tumble journalistic "turn-ups." Why not leave that sort of items to classic Oregon?

THE OVERLAND MONTHLY.—This magazine assumed a leading place among its contemporaries, upon the appearance of its first number; it has continued to grow in interest and worth with each succeeding issue, and is winning golden oppinions from all sort of people throughout the country. The last number is particularly readable. Messrs. Roman & Co. in the establishment of such a publication, have cast their bread upon the waters with great faith, and our hope is that it may be returned to them a thousand fold.

OAKLAND.—The home of Ross Brown (if that nomadic creature has a home) and the great Railroad Terminus—is daily increasing in grandure and pride. She has just elected as her Mayor the prominent lawyer, John B. Felton. No doubt, when the Angel Gabriel blows his horn, he will toot from Oakland.

THE dwellers in Virginia City have the White Pine fever in its worst stage. The people of that burg are rushing madly toward the Eberhardt; in the words of an informant, "all who can get away are going." By-and-by, a majority of these hasty migrators will return, sorrowful and "busted," to see others doing well in Virginia. 'Twas ever thus—since '49.

THE ALPINE HAT.—An abomination!—has become almost the universal wear. Why doesn't some enterprising hatter get up a White Pine Hat?

London, March 6th.—Evening—Rumors from the Continent again mention the death of the Pope.

Rome, March 8.—The rumored death of the Pope is false.

Rome, March 8th.—The Pope is alive. It is supposed that the announcement of his death in La Liberte was made for the purpose of creating political disturbances.

Chicago, March 9th.—Senator Casserly is appointed on the Committee on Foreign Relations, Public Lands and Printing, at the end of each.

New York, March 2.—Dr. Harris, of the Board of Health, reports the small-pox rapidly spreading in the city, and recommends a general vacination.

London, March 6th.—Seven Fenians, imprisoned in various parts of the Kingdom, are liberated. They are Thomas F. Burke, the American Fenian organizer; Charles Chickwell, one of the editors of the Irish People; Captain Mackey, and Messrs. O'Connor, Stark, and O'Keefe. The three latter were liberated unconditionally.

Washington, March 8th.—Mr. Stewart will not recede, if he can accommodate his extensive business connections so as to obviate the difficulty; and in this view he has offered to make an absolute transfer and disposition of all profits which may be derived from his business while he remains in office, the transfer to be made to three eminent gentlemen as trustees, who shall have absolute disposal of the profits and revenues for the use of public charity in the city of New York.

General U. S. Grant was inaugurated President of the United States at 12 M., on March 4. His inaugural address is brief, but to the point. He declares he has a policy, and will exercise his veto power, whenever he thinks it necessary. He will maintain the rights of citizans, native or adopted, under all circumstances, and in every place; the national debt must be paid in coin: the revenues must be faithfully collected; he favors the Manhood Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution and hopes it will be adopted: and in conclusion he asks forbearance, and prayers to Almighty God for the consumation of his hesires.

We extract the following from the Panama Star and Hearald of January 30th, the particulars being vouched for by that paper and related by an eye-witness:

The agony that we have gone through during the past few days is imposible to discribe. Probaly you will have heard ere this that the city of Alamos is in ruins; but as you may not have heard of all the particulaes I will give you what I know. On the 15th it commenced to rain, and on the 16th a genuine rain and wind storm set in, lasting until the 18th. It seamed as if the very flodgates of heaven had opened, and a second delugo was upon the world. The wind, too, roared with dreadful fury, and all the elements seamed combined for some dreadful carnage. We little saw what was in store for our beautiful city. But soon the tale was told and distruction complete. The storm lasted until late on the evening of the 18th. During its continuance it appeared as if no human being could live within its reach, The Alamos river was swollen to a great hight, and in its wild headlong course carried everthing before it. Houses were swebt away like so many straws, and whole blocks of buildings were thrown down like so many rotten trees. The wind was no less terrible than the water. Houses were uprooted and blown to shatters, tiles and like material were scattered through the air like chaff, and strong trees were uprooted as if they had been cornstalks. The best part of the city is totally destroyed. About the only puildings saved worthy of mention are the Mint, the church and the old State college. These stood on high grounds, and this advantage, with their solidity, saved them. Dr. Hill, an American resident, had three horses carried away, and is a loser to the amount of about $10,000. T. Robinson Bours, an American doing a banking business here, had his banking-house swep away. Others have suffered severely. The loss of life has been quite large, Sixty dead bodies have been picked up. Some of them were mangled fearfully and could scarcely be recognized. Many of the bodies were found miles down the river. Undoubtedly the number found will be largely increased by other unfortunate ones. I have written these few lines hurridly, but do not attmpt to describe or explain the most extraordinary phenomena of a seventy-two hours whirlwind and deluge. The ruined city of Alamos was the Athens of Northwestern Mexico, or, at least, had that reputation. Its women were repated to be the lovelirst and most intelligunt throughout the republic, and its citizens were highly spoken of as contrasted with those of other population. There was a great deal of wealth, refinemen and luxery among she classes. It was a sort of sanctified Jerusalem, in which the proud Spnish blood and brain held ascendency, and would not be poisened with contact with Indian and negro mixtures. Alamos as a city, had fame before the great metropolis was known. It is old among the many old towns of Mexico. Surrounding it have been some of the richest mines in the world, and from which the city had its cheif support. At the time of its destruction it contained a population of about 7,000 souls, though geographical dictonaries place the number at 10,000, which is at least 3.000 too many, Unhappily for its people, the number is lessened through a terrible misfortune, and the "City of Poplar Groves" has fallen to the dust (even as man falls) in its strength.

I have just returned from San Diego, and wish to state a few facts, for the benefit of others. I found a pleasant climate, nice little Bay, and pleasant weather. I think it quite healthful. I found the houses "few and far between," the whole face of the country a barren, sterile waste of sage-brush, grease-wood and cactus. This is the rule: small rich valleys are the exception. Land is worth near town, from $10 to $40 per acre, and wheather it will produce or not is experimental. The water is all in wells, and along the Bay too brackish to use. These are facts. My opinion is founded on these facta. that the excitement about San Diego is prematue, and the present condition of things abnormal. San Diego imports everything, and exports nothing. There must be a reaction. Property will be sold for one-half its present value. This is written to show both sides of the subject. JUSTICE.

San Francisco Febuary 6, 1869.

Leitrim.

The Roscommon Herald says:—On Monday evening last the people residing in the neighborhood of Drumlion, within a few miles of Carrick-on-shannon, were alarmed by a loud noise resembling that of a railway train, and on looking towards the bog of Drumercool, from which the sound proceeded, they were completely astounded to see a full square mile of its heathery surface undulating like the ocean during a tempest and moving towards the upland, several acres of which were soon covered by the adjoining portion of the moving bog. This natural curiosity resembles what took place at the bog of Allen some years ago, but the people in the locality persist in boasting of an earth quake.

Great Britain, France and Italy have recognized the new Government of Spain.

The Kete-Vlantine seduction suit, which has occupied the attention of the Fourth District Court the gaeater portion of the last three days, was brought to to a close last evening. Mary J. Kete brought suit against Paul Vlantine for $10,000 for sedution and breach of promise. The parties are, we believe, Austrain by births. The testimony of the plaintiff tended to show that while on a visit to Sacramento, whare Vlantine resides, he made repeated and solemn promises to marry her, and that under these promises she yealded to his demands. A child was afterwards born, of which the plaintiff swore Vlantine was the father. The defenes introduced testimony to prove that no such promise had ever been made, and that Vlantine was not the father of the child. The jury retired at half past five o'clock, and after an absance of about an hour returned with a verdict for plaintiff of $10,000, the entire amount claimed in the complaint.

M. Charles Ferdinand de Cazotte, Consul-General of the French Empire, and Officer of the Legion of Honor, died in this city of variola malignant, after an illness of nine days. In 1851 the late M. de Cazotte was appointed Consul of France, to reside in Panama. Afterward he held the same position in Peru and Chile. He came to this city from Valparaiso, as successor of M. F. Gautier. A little over a year ago, and after an absence of seventeen years from his native land, the late M. de Cazotte returned to France on a visit, whare he was well received by the head of his Government. While there he was appointed Consul-General for ths Pacific Corst, and only returned to this city two months ago. Deceased was fifty years of age. He leaves a wife and five children, the eldest about fifteen years of age. The deceased was person of more than ordinary ability, and was greatly beloved by the French portion of our population, who keenly feel his loss, for by his demise they have lost a very able representative. He was greatly respected by all Americans and others who had business or transaction of a personal nature with him. When the fact of his demise became known, the flag over the French Consul's office, and that of other Consuls, as well as the American flag at the Merchants' Exchange, and on other public buildings, were placed at half mast, as a token of respect to his memory. The late M. de Cazotte received from his Government sixty thousand francs, twelve thousand dollars per year salary. One half this sum annually will be allowed his wife as a pension, while the Government will procide for the education of his children.

The Mexican Congress has approved the contract for the Vera Cruz and Mexico Railway.

The number of thieves of all kinds in New York is estimated at 10,000.

Brigham Young is said to be the third largest depositer in the Bank of England.

The Emmet Guard of Sacramento will visit San Francisco on the 17th of March next.

Detroit has forty five miles of sewers, the total cost of which was 684,405.

Regulations for Lent in 1869

FOR THE DIOCESE OF SAN FRANCISCO

1. All the WEEK DAYS of Lent, from Ash Wednesday, February 10th, till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat. But by dispensation, the use flesh meat is allowed in this diocese during Lent, except on the following days to wit: All Wednesdays and Fridays, the Ember-days, and the Thursday and Saturday of Holy Week; on which days there is no leave to use flesh meat, except by dispensation from respective Pastors, which they are hereby authorized to grant in case of necessity, to be judged by them. All Saturdays are also days of abstinence, but not of obligation.

3. The promiscious use of fish and flesh meat at the same meal, is forbidden in Lent, even on Sundays.

4. Some prayers, at option, are recommended during Lent particularly on those days on which flesh meat is used.

5. Lent being a penitential time, the Pastors are requested to lay before the Faithful the importance of Christan mortification, and also the grievous obligation of comblying with their Easter duty, which may be fulfilled from the first Sunday of Lent; they will frequently and earnestly impress upon their respective flocks the necessity of attending, before all other things, to the salvation of their souls, and exhort them to the faithful discharge of their Chtistian duties, the only thing that can secure to us the everlasting happiness of Heaven. For this purpose they will hold religious exercises in their churches several times during a week, according to what their prudence may deem expedient.

† JOSEPH S. ALEMANY.
Archbishop of San Francisco.
San Franbisco, Feb. 6, 1869.

WHITE PINE.

Hamilton, White Pine, Feb. 25.—We have had a continuation of beautiful weather during the last week and its salutary influence has been felt in every department of the business, and industrial pursuits. Ten or twelve very fine buildings are in process of erection in this town, three more mills have arrived and are to be built in this vicinity. You will see by this that the enterprising men who owns these mills are like eleven stubborn men who cannot agree with your correspondent, "Justice," that Sherman is the most suitable place for mills. You will doubtless have learned by telegraph that the bill creating the county of "White Pine" has passed the Legislature, and that Hamilton is the county seat. Thus you observe that the "logic of events" has borne me out in relation to everything I told you in a former letter about the future prospects of this town.

The first death from violence in this district occurred on yesterday. A man was shot in a saloon on Treasure Hill. The murderer escaped. There is some talk of organizing a Vigilance Committee.

The great wealth of this country continues to make itself manifest more potently every day. In order to prevent the custom that has hitherto prevailed of parties sinking their shafts alongside of older locations on Chloride Flat and drifting under them for the purpose of reaching a lower strata of pay ore, all locations are only taken up claims "all mineral deposits to the center of the earth."

Last Sunday was the coldest day ever known in White Pine. The thermometer marked fifteen degrees below zero; that is forty-two degrees below the freezing point. The first indication we had of this was on awaking in the morning, to see a beautiful frost of feathery bushes on the blankets, caused by our breath condensing on the fibres of the wool and then freezing. This process going on all night, produced a novel and beautiful effect. On endeavoring to dress, the pantaloons resembled a couple of pieces of stovepipe fastened together, and our boots were a fac simile of cast iron: the bread was like vulcanized india-rubber, teh butter would have turned the point of a pickaxe, the beefsteaks looked like slices of crystalized quartz or calc-spar, an elephant could have danced a jig on the molasses. We boiled some eggs, and although the white was nicely done, the yolk was a solid mass of ice. Perhaps you will think we were uncomfortably cold; on the contrary, we enjoyed it immensely, and with the exception of a feeling in our toes as if the rats were nibbling at them, before getting them encased in woollen slippers, and a sensation in the nose as the painter was giving it a coat of red with a brush made of needles, it was a day to be enjoyed on account of its rarity. The weather at present is like Summer, although the hills are covered with snow.

I have been informed by reliable parties that March is generaly a severe month, and perhaps it would be well for people not having plenty of money not to come before April.—Correspondence Call.

I see by many of the San Francisco papers, accounts of the snow in White Pine. Now, allow me to inform the people of California, through your paper, that the snow is not more that ten inches deep in Hamilton, and two feet in Treasure City. Most all papers in California and Nevada report the snow very deep, and the weather very severe. Now this is a very great mistake. If we only had the houses and accommodations that they have in other places, it would not be a very rough country. The mines are all looking very well, and there are plenty of them. The other day we saw some very rich rock. On making inquiry as to where it come from, we learned that it came from a newly-discovered district, which is said to be very rich: and the most attractive thing about it is, that it is owned by men who came to this country without any money. One of the principal owners is a young man from San Jose, formerly connected with a line of coaches and hacks running from the Auzerais House to the Depot of the San Jose Railroad, known by the name of Charles. I think his name is Charles Reteckes. The Pixly family are in town, and expect to commence playing in a few days. Blaisdell of the Bell Ringers, is putting up a very fine theater on Main street. At present we have about eight thousand inhabitants in the District, and more coming all the time; two daily lines of stages, and next week Wells Fargo & Co. will start their new line. There are six lines of tri-weekly passenger and fast freight lines running regular. We have one weekly paper, and on the 1st of the month we will have a daily one. M. A. French, formerly of the Occidental Hotel, who broke his arm some six weeks since, is getting along very well, and will soon be able to attend to business again. Town lots are worth from one to ten thousand dollars, lumber three hundred dollars, per thousand feet, and wood forty dollars per core, in Treasure City. Messrs. Hool & Hich have contracted with Samuel Dyer to build them a very fine little hotel on Main street, to be finished in thirty days. Dr. Beverly Cole has been here for several days, and left to-day for Virginia City. There is more metal lying on the dump piles than ten mills can crush in six months, and every day some new mines are found.

We glean the following from the White Pine News of February 20th, regarding the street-jumping in Treasure City: "Last Saturday word was brought to Constable Laconey that parties had located lots on Virginia street, and were about erecting buildings thereon. Laconey immediatly went upon the groud a removed the stakes and lumber. Being resisted by the jumpers, he drew a six-shooter, for which they had him arrested. The case was immediatly tried before Judge Burns, the defendent discharged and the cost of suit taxed against the prosecutioo witness. W. W. Bishop and Will Campbell volunteered their services on behalf of Laconey, thereby protecting the interest of our citizens. There is hardly room enough for a team to pass through any of the streets of our town, and we hope that no one will hereafter interfere with or obstruct the few thoroughfares that are used by the public."

Elko, the point where passengers leave the railroad to take the stage for White Pine, is about 470 miles east of Sacramento, and (by the new road just finished) about 100 miles north of Treasure City, White Pine District. It lies a little over half a mile from the Humboldt river, whose waters form nearly half a circle round it. The location is well chosen, and at a distance, it presents quite a romantic appearance. Although only six weeks a city it is sure to surpass every place between here and the Sierra Nevada in business and importance, and is already conceded to become the seat of the proposed new county bearing its name at the present time. Elko has a population of about 900 or 1,000 inhabitants, exclusive of transient persons, and contains nearly 100 stores and dwellings, most of which are of canvas, many of very large dimensions. These, in the course of a few months, will give away to wooden structures, some dozen of which are already built. Among the leading merchants are many San Franciscans, including Openheimer & Co., Lewis & Co., Barrago, Kingsbury, Carpenter; Cohn, Harris & Co.; together with Messrs. Treat & Maroney, Depot Hotel; R. F. Brooks, real estate and news dealers; Wells Fargo & Co. and Pacific Union Express offices, and many other prominent business men, too numerous to mention. There are also two hotels, ten lodging houses, 28 saloons, fifteen restaurants, four blaksmith shops, two butcher stalls, two cigar stands, two barber shops, four bakers, one saddler, one shoemaker one tailor, and ten large stables.

Clare.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen, now Judge Advocate of England, was re lected to Parliament, as representative of the county Clate, on the 5th ult., witnout opposition.

The Tipparary Indipendent announces with regret the death of John Tymons, Esq., J.P., at Riverstown, county Clard, and adds: His funeral was attended by surrounding clegy of both denominations and the gentry and the people of the district. His body was borne to the grave at Corofin Church on the shoulders of his Father's tenantry, who thus manifested their esteem and regard for a kind humane, and really good landlord.

TheDublin Irishman says. Information is wanted of Jem Moloney, stone-mason: a native of Ennis, in the county of Clre; he went from Liverpool to America about twenty years ago; and Michael Moloney, bootmaker, his brother, who went to America about sixteen years ago. Any information respectiug either of them would be gladly received their youngest sister, Mary Moloney, No. 17 top of Baley Hall, Halifax, Yorkshire England.

Limerick.

Rev. John Elmes, Rector of St. John's Limerick, recently died in that city, where in he was popular among thp citizans of all classes and cree; as evidence of which it may be mentioned, that after the interment a meeting of gentlemen assembled in the parish school-house for the burpose of organising a mevement for the benefit of his fawily, when a sum of £420 was subscribed as the nucleus of a fund for that purpose.

On the evening of the 8th ult. a fire brok out in the vicinity of St. John's Cathedral at Garryowen. in the house of Mr. Gammal, horse-dealer, whose premises were entirely destroyed.

Daniel F. Gabbett, Esp. has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county Lsmerick.

On the 30 of last December, there died at Ballybrood, county Limerick. in the 104th year of her age, Johanna Keogh, relict of the late Thomrs Keogh. She was the mother of fourteen children, the grandmother ninty-six, and the great grandmother of sixty-eight children, of whome at present five children, fifty-six grand childrn, and fifty great grand children still live. The greater number of them followed her remains to the grave. She retained her memory up to the last twelve months, and often told anecdotes af hea childhood's days with a perfect remberance. She was never known to be ill, and up to the bast year or two used to attend at chapel regulaaly.

She Cork Fxaminea says: A man named Kidney, was brought up for being drunk and fighting in the street on Satuyday night (Jan. 9th,) in Limerisk. Constable Shea stated that when the prisoner was arrested he proclaimed himselfe a Fenian, declairing that the Mayor of Cork was the head center for Muster, &c. He was fine and cautioned.

Cork.

A correspondent of the Examiner complains that the police are insufferably presistent in their pimping after those who throng the galleries of the Athenæum, and whom they abparenily listen to and make notes of, espicially if anything approaching a National exhibition be on foot.

The Attorny-General, Edward Sullivan, was re-elected to Parliament without oppositioe, for his native town of Mallow.

An article in the Grocer makes mention of the fact that at the expiration of the present season will complete the hundredth year of the Cork Buttdr Market. The occuarence is suggestive of a celebration banquet to be presided over by the Mayor, who is a leading member of the trade.

On the 12th ult., at Queenstown, Mr. James Hoffman, auctioneer, sold about 4,000 barrels of black oats, more or less damaged, landed there from the brigantine Zuleika, from Prince Edward's Island, then undergoing repairs, at a fair average prices, which ranged from 9d to 11d per stone, Bidders from Bristol aud Liverpool were present.

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman says: A farmer named John Corbey, residing at Grange, near Cahirconlish, county Limerick, was fired at from behind a hedge at about six o'clock on Saturday Evening, December 9th when approaching his own house, but escaped uninjured. The would-be assassin scampered away across the field after fireing the shot, and without giving Corboy the opportunity for positive identification. A young man has however been arrested on suspioion in consequence of a family dispute about land.

A model farm house at Ballygaggin with stacks of hay and straw was recently set on firo by some person or persons unknown.

Queen's County.

At a late meeting of the Queen's Bounty Indipendent Club, Richard Lalor, of Tinakill, in the Chair, a vote of thanks was proposed to the Leinster Express and its faithful reporter. Mr. M. W. Lalor, for the impartial manner in which it had reported the meetings of the Liberal party during the recent contest in the county. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Police Sub Inspector Robert Gore, from Sword county, Dublin district, has been tarsferred to the charge of Abbeyleix district.

Louth.

The Dundalk Democrat regrets to here that Rev. P. Kiernan has commensed an action for defaming of character against Mr. Callan, M. P., for Dundalk.

The Hon. Mr. Fortescue has been re-elected to Parliament from the county Louth. He is now Chief Secretary for Ireland.

On last Christmas eve, Miss Brown, of Mill street Dundalk, who was accompanied by a lady friend, visited the Dundalk Workhouse, and presented the children of both schools with a choice assortment of beautiful toys. The poor children one hundred in number subsequently repaired to the chaple and offered their prayres to God for the happy repose of the soul of the late Stephen Brown' Esq., J.P., the young lady's father.

Tyrone.

Police Constable McGovern and a party of the Donemana Constabulary, recently, in the neighboring mountains, seized a complete stilling apparatus, and made a further discovery of an enormous quantity of material hid in the ground, and which was just ready to undergo the process of distillation.

Galway.

It is announced that William B. Sampson, Esq, and Daniel E. Browne, Esq., have been appointed to the commision of the peace for the county of Galway.

The Galway Vindicator of a late date says:—We have to note some large arrivals of foreign wheat at our port within the last week, and some to arrive yet. Our principal millers are holders of large stocks of foreign and native wheat at present, so that, unless in the event of a Turco-Greek squable, we can assure our readers and the bread-eating dublic that the staff of life will not be near so expensive as it has been within the past year.

The Dublin Irishman says:—Information is wanted of Matthew Carney butcher and Margaret Carr, his wife, who emigrated from the town of Galway, Ireland, in the year 1844. Any information of them will be gladly received by John Carr, Bull's Head Yard, Birmingham st., Oldbury, Worcestershire, England.

Sligo.

The Sligo election petition, filed against the return of Col Knox, will be tried at next assizes in Carrick-on-Shannon.

At a late Collooney petty sessions, three men were fiued 10s, each for assaulting a farmer named Felix Gallagher, while proceeding to his usual seat in Collooney parish chapel on New Year's Day.

Alexander G. Gilmor, Esq., Mayor of Sligo, has been appointed to the commision of the peace for that borough.

Mayo.

A public ball was given in Ballinrobe by the Commercial gentlemen of that town, on the evening of the 9th ult., in a house given by Mr. Nicholas Walsh for the occasion. The Managing Committee were:—Messrs. Michael Hearne, Fergus Kilkenny, William Regan, James Stanners, David Elligot, P. J. Grealish and Timothy Stanners.

A Belmullet correspondent, under date Jan. 0, says:—On yesterday, the mortal remains of Tom Murphy were carried ta the grave amidst the prayers and sympathies of a thousand mourners. He died at the advanced age of 103 years. He was one of the yeomanry guard who, in '98, arrested Father Manus Sweeney in a house on the island of Achill, and brought him a prisoner to Newport, the place of his execution. On his way, at Molranny, the poor guiltless priest requested a drink of cold water, but the officer in charge refused the request; upon which Tom Murphy said, "If it cost me my life I will get him a drink of water." Tom Murphy accordingly brought him a cup of water; and when he was in act of drinking it, Officer Tollet dashed it to the ground. To this ruffian the priest said, "That hand may be the agent of your own death;" but for Tom Murphy he prayed "a long and happy life." Officer Tollet soon after was killed by the explosion of a gun in the very hand which acted so rudely and cruelly towards Father Manus; but Tom Murphy lived to the extraordinary age above mentioned, respected by all that ever knew him as an honest virtuous man.

Twelve hat factories in Bethel, Conn., turn out 361 dozen hats daily.

THE LADIES, too, are said to have very generally accepted PLANTATION BITTERS as a means of relieving the nervous debility and derangement of the circulation, to which so many of the sex are lible. It is certanly an agreable restorative—so palatable indeed, that it may properly be ranked among the Cordials. Its medicinal ingredients, about which no mystery is made, comprise some of the finest tonics and alteratives of the vegetable kingdom, and the vehicle in which these are administerd, pure St. Croix Rum, is undoubtedly the most harmless and nutrimental of alcholic stimulants

THERE NEVER yet was a case of Dyspepsia too obstinate to yeild to the persistent use of this pure vegetable tonic, PLANTATION BITTRES. It gives a new impulse to the whole digestive apparatus. The stomach, reinvigorated by its operation, rapidly turns to nourishment the food that would otherwise have lain for many hours a dead weight there, the work of assimilation is duly performed, the sympathetic brain and nervous system recover their vigor and activity, the animal spirits improve, and the WHOLE BEING, corporal and mental, is refreshed, strengthened and regulated. Such are the effects of this wholesome vegetable remedy, at once irresitable and harmless.

Perhaps the largest class of invalids who have soughi and obtained the happiest results from Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters, include those whose indescribable complaints, for want of a better name, are known by the general term "Dyspepsia." Even the most delicate find immediase relief by a prudent use of the Bitters," for their penetrating properties search, cleanse and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid is astonished to find his healt h and energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Acute and chronic rheumatism, as well as gout, generally affect the joints, but other more vulnerable parts are also subject to their attacks. They are generally caused by vitiated blood, which is produced by derangemen- of the digestive organs. The most effective remedy that can be used for curing these painful affections, is Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters—a remedy speedy and efficacious which will eradicate the disease, and remove the cause.

Beauty Unadorned.—Handsome teeth and purity of breath is an advantage which can not be too highly prized, as the want of either is the most unfortunate circumstance that can befall beauty, and is alone sufficient to annihilate the most perfect, and otherwise inviting charms. The use of Dr. Spencer's Fragrant Sapoine will impart a delightfully refreshing taste and feeling to the mouth, and preserve the teeth in their pristine beauty.

Decayed Teeth.—Why does insidious decay so often destroy these important structures, even in childhood, or before middle age. In answer, we are forced to acknowledge that in nearly all cases it is our own neglect. The daily use of Dr. Spencer's Fragrant Sapoine, most nearly approaches nature's remedy It hardens and cleanses the gums, imparts a pearly whiteness to the teeth, and sweetens the breath, giving it a durable purity.

[From the new "DOMINION."]

At this season, when coughs and colds are so prevalant, an effecutal remedy, and one easily obtained, is "Perry Davis' Vegetable 'Pain Killer.'" It is no new nostrum, vended by unknown agents, but has stood the test of over twenty years; and those who use the article, internally or externally, will connect with it grateful recollections of its worthy inventor. Hastings' Chronicle, C. W.

PAIN KILLER.—The testimonials borne to the efficacy of this valuable medicine are sufficient to warrant its introduction in every house. Our own opinion is that no family should be without a bottle of it for a single hour. In flesh wounds, aches, pains, sores, &c, it is the most effectual remedy we know of. A bottle will last for a very long time, and its low price places it in the reach of all.—St. John News.

☞ We are glad to learn that the 'Pain Killer" is having so large a sale in our city. We have every reason to believe it to be an almost never failing cure for pain, and a medicine that no family should be without.—Montreal Pilot.

Captain Maurice Walsh, who was shot and killed yesterday by William Voll, was a native of County Cork, Ireland. He emigrated to New York about the year 1845, and resided there until he came to this State, in 1856. While residing in New York he was connected with and mainly instrumental in organizing tha old Ninth Regiment, from which sprung, in later years, the gallant Sixty-ninth, which, in the battle of Bull Run, added new luster to the Irish name. Captain Walsh organized the first company of Irish Volunteers in New York, and during his residence there was constantly connected with the Irish organizations, and among the membeas of those Associations his memory will be cherished and his unfortunate fate deplored. Since he has been a resident of this State he has been an active participant of all organizations where his countrymen were interested. He was one of those who sent back to the Green Isle the body of T. B. McManus, where it now reposes, in the land he loved so well. He was one of the first and most active organizers of the Fenian Brotherhood in this State, and was an active and honored member of that body at his death. When Irishmen were to be aided his purse was ever open, and though a true and loyal citizen to his adopted country, the land which gave him birth held the first place in his impulsive heart. Of unblemished integrity, he tolerated no wrong in others, and hence he met his death in defence of what he firmly believed to be his rights. He has gone down to the grave amid the laments of his friends, and those were all who knew him. We have been informed that the police have been obliged to interfere between the Volls and Mr. Walsh before. Some time since Mrs. Voll, it is said, snapped a pistol at Mr. Walsh, which missed fire. That matter was hushed up and no prosecution resulted therefrom; but the smouldering fires of passion again broke forth, and a noble-hearted old man was hurried to his final account. Walsh occupied a lot, adjoining this property Voll occupied a lot. Voll has had trouble from time to time with Walsh. Several workmen were engaged on the ground, hauling sand, etc. Walsh left his house to speek to the workmen referred to, and did not even cross Voll's ground in going to them. While talking to them on the rear lot he was assailed by Mrs. Voll, who came out of the house and struck him two or three times with a cane; Walsh took the cane from her; Voll looked on, encouraging his wife in the assault, and then, having obtained the pistol, fired when at a distance of about twenty-five feet from his victim; the first two shots were harmless, but Voll took much more deliberate aim on the third time, and the shot proved fatal. Mrs. Walsh had come out and was trying to save her husband: when he fell she stooped to help him, when Mrs. Voll threw a stone at her, but did not strike her. The statements of Voll and his wife differ very much from that of Mrs. Walsh, but the statements of the men who were close at hand corroberate that of Mrs. Walsh. It is said that the testimony in the case will show that Voll had on more than one occasion threatened to kill Walsh.

A wild hog the size of a cow, that roots up fences and gnaws down trees, is creating a disturbance in Mississipps.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY OUR REPORTER

Wholesale prices only.

Flour $4 50 to $5 50
Wheat, $1 50 to $1 70 per 100.
Barley, $2 00 to $2 30
Oats, $1 65 to $2 25 per 100 lbs
Corn Meal $3 50 to $3 75 per 100 lbs
Rye, $3 50 per 100 lbs
Potatoes, at $0 60 to 0 95c
Butter choice to prime rolls of California Dairy. 37c to 42 per lb.
Eggs, 40c to 00c per dozen.
Lard, California, 14c; Eastern 12c.
Cheese, From 10c to 19c per lb
Beef, 10c to 13c per lb.
Veal, 12 to 14c per lb.
Mutton, 11c to 12c
Lamb, 15c
Pork, fresh, 9 to 10c per lb.
Hens, $9, chickens $8 per doz.
Ducks, $8 to $0 per doz.
Geese, $0 to $18 per dozen
Turkeys, 20c per lb.
Hay, $9 00 to 18 per ton.
Hams, 00c. to 15 for California
Pork, in pickle, 20 to 24c

NOTICE
TO
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

I BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF FAMILIES to come and try my

NEW BILL OF FARE.

Everything that the Market affords. Good Waiter Attendance, The Comforts of Home, and the Prices to suit Everybody.

Oysters in Every Style.

Orders for Wedding, and parties.

Always on hand—

The Best Ice Cream.

Remember 26 and 28 Montgomery st near Market.

PETER JOB'S *Restaurant*.

The best CANDIES always on hand.

☞ The House open from 6 o'clock a m, to 12½ o'clock p m mr13

Regulations for 1869.

FOR receiving Deposits by the CALIFORNIA BUILDING, LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK, San Francisco, fer the year ending December 31, 1869.

Deposits to be drrwn at six months notice, TWELVE per cent. ser annuam.

Deposits to be brawn at one month's notice, TEN per cent, per annuam.

Deposits to be drawn at pleasure, SIX per cent. per annuam.

The above rates are free of Federal Taxes and of Entrance Fees. Interest will be allowed on money from the date of its deposits.

Deposits may be sent threugh the Express Companies, or by Post Office Order, from the interior, from any part of the Enited States, or from Europe; and deposits or interest may be withdrawn through the same agencies.

Loans made on Real Estates.

THOMAS MOONEY, President.
California st., near Sansome.

SUTTER CREEK LIVERY AND FEED STABLE,

Main street, Sutter Creek, California

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DR. P. E. P. DAVAN, FRENCH PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHEUR after 20 years of close study, has succeeded in discovering the causes and the means of curing, in a short time, Consumption, Gout, Dyspepsia, Nervous Pains, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Congestion of the Brain, Weak Eyes, Hysteria and other Diseases peculiar to Females, Epilepsy and many other Diseases until now reputed incurable.

However incredible his discoveries may appear, the doctor has in his possession the original official documents from foreign Governments, to establish their reality beyond all doubt.

As early as 1849, Dr. Davan was well known in Paris for his special studies upon the causes of incurable diseases. At the same period, while the cholera was still raging at Paris, he was nominated a member of the Medical Commission of Relief, and his services were so highly appreciated that they gained for him a most flattering testimonial from the municipal authorities, dated August 28, 1849.

Subsequently, Dr. Davan addressed a communication to the Imperial Academy of Medicine, at Parts, in respect to his medical discoveries. This letter is cited by the Hospital Gazette, of Paris, of Nov. 9, 1865.

Dr. P. E. P. DAVAN has just returned from Europe, where he spent three years in studies that made him familiar with the latest progress in medical science. This, added to his own discoveries, gives him the ability to cure many of those patients who often die very young.

This mortality can now be very greatly reduced, for nobody can contest the truth of this fact, that Dr. Davan cures fifteen or sixteen patients out of twenty, of those who are attacked by the maladies that cause so many victims.

Why not, then, employ the new aids that are thus offered to those that need them?

Why leave so many persons to die, when there exists a means of curing them?

How great is the responsibility of those on whom patients rely for sounsel and advice!

These are considerations that should be well weighed by the relatives and friends of those sufferers whose cases are so often and so wrongly called desperate.

Should there be persons desirous of purchasing one or more of these discoveries, they have only to apply to Dr. Davan.

In order to put an end to malicious accusations Dr. Davan gives notice to his patients that he holds subject to examination—

1st. His Diploma.

2d. The proofs furnished by Her Majesty the Empress of the French, on the 20th day of May, 1865, during the time that she was Regent of France; the order to His Excellency he Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works to cause to be sent to Dr. Davan a dispatch concerning his medical discoveries; that this Minister wrote to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that the latter in return sent this order by a dispatch of the 28th June, 1865, signed Drouin de L'Huys, addressed to the Consul General of France at New York, with instructions to forward the same to Dr. Davan.

3d. Three letters of His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

4th. Three letters of His Excellency the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, concerning his (the Dr.'s) discoveries, and from the Imperial Academy of Medicine of Paris.

5th The document showing the medical service rendered by Dr. Davan on account of the French Government.

6th. The documents proving that His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, on the 24th December, 1865, appointed a Medical Commission on account of his (the Dr.'s) discoveries—a commission composed of the entire Medical college of Suttgart

7th. The proofs of the successful cures affected by the doctor in France, Germany, England at New York and at San Francisco.

DR. P. E. P. DAVAN,
No. 25 Geary street, Near Junction of Market and Kearny, San Francisco. oc17

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From the
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY,
May, 1865.
Edited by WM. PROCTOR, JR.,
Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

H

"Will the Fluid Extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modification of the formulas by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost?"

"If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the monstruum, or in the manner of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity requisite? Can there be a convocation of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present recipies?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity, or in the menstrumm itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the scale with human health, and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. Buchu (Helmbold's) will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in the price of material. To such as desire quantity istead of qality, we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine, it he desires to do so.

H. D. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist,
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E

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu

Is a cerlain and safe remedy, pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in its action in all diseases of the blader and kidneys, gravel, dropsy, organic weakness, obstruction of urine, whether existing in male or female, and no matter of how long standing.

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See most of the late standard works of medicine.

L

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, and sold at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No 594 Broadway, New York.

M

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 25, 1865.

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your extract Buchu.

B

I did this because I used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use yuur remedy. As you advertized that it was composed of Bucho, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I nommenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

O

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much leke writing you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and, therefore, concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR FIVE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ENY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

L

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE,

I Make no Secret of Ingredients.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
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And many others, if necessary.

D

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Established Expressly to afford the Afflicted sound and scientific Medical Aid, in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of secrecy and all sexual disorders.

To the Afflicted.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of chronic diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive and Genito-Urinary Organs, and all Private Diseases, viz.: Syphilis in all its forms and stages, Seminal Weakness, and all the horrid consequences of Self-abuse; Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, Sexual Debility Diseases of the Back and Loins, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, etc., etc.; and he hopes that his long experience and successful practice will continue to insure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He uses no mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and has references of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and implicit secrecy.

DR. DOHERTY would call attention to the following certificates, from two of his patients, who, having fully recovered their health, desire to make known their remedial agent. It will be seen their statements are fully authenticated by a notary public. The welfare of society imperiously demands their publicity, and they are given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a physician, of whom hundreds of like cases can be cited, during a practice of more than fifteen years.

A CASE OF GLEET AND STRICTURE.

DR. DOHERTY—Dear Sir: I find my health so fully restored that, in common gratitude, I believe I should make you some written acknowledgment for your valuable services—particularly so as your fee was small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago, and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with Stricture. The latter was so bad that I feared an entire stoppage of urine. Being a stranger in this city, and believing that those Doctors who gave such positive assurances of success were necessarily the best, I placed myself in their charge, and continued under their treatment until I had lost nearly all hope and a considerable sum of money.

I wish to say now that you are the sixth Doctor I have employed, and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is all removed, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

In conclusion, I would say to the many unfortunates who require medical advice, if you have any doubt as to whom you should employ, ask DR. DOHERTY for my address, and call and see me. (I keep store in this city.) My experience may save you many dollars.

I would also add, that in the early stage of my disease, I used a large amount of the preparations advertised as an infallible cure for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, etc., but never derived any benefit from them.

I am, Doctor, very truly, yours, L—— H——

San Francisco, June 16, 1864.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, A. D. 1864. A. S. GOULD,

[L. S.] Notary Public.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS—A SWORN-TO CERTIFICATE OF MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA.

A desire to benefit suffering humanity, and a feeling of gratitude to DR. W. K. DOHERTY, alone induces me to make this statement. For many years I had been afflicted with that fearful disease known as "Spermatorrhœa," or Seminal Weakness, the result of self-abuse, but till 1855 experienced but little trouble or inconvenience; in that year, however, I had Seminal Weakness to a fearful extent, which was soon followed by the most alarming symptoms, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of vision, nervousness and general debility. My mind, too, was affected to such an extent as to seriously impair my memory; my ideas were confused and spirits depressed. I was averse to society, had evil forebodings and self-distrust, and was entirely unfitted for any of the duties of life. From 1855 to the Summer of 1863, I employed the very best medical talent I could find and spent several hundred dollars, but in no instance obtained more than temporary relief. I had about concluded there was no relief for me in this world, but reading Dr. Doherty's advertisement, I thought I should call and see him, as he charged nothing for consultation. I had an interview with the Doctor at his office, in Sacramento street, and his fee for treatment was so reasonable, I determined to try him, though I did not expect much benefit from his treatmen. On the 5th of December last, I placed myself under his care; in one week I found myself very much improved, and now, after five weeks treatment, I feel myself thoroughly cured of all my troubles, and in the enjoyment of the best health. Hoping that my experience may be of benefit to others similarly afflicted, I subscribe myself,

JAMES JOHNSTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15 day of January, A. D. 1864.

[L. S.] A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public.

To Females.

When a female is in trouble, or afflicted with disease, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness, extreme urinary difficulties, derangement digestive functions, general debility, vaginitis, all diseases of the womb, hysteria, sterility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, she should go or write at once to the celebrated female doctor, W. K. Doherty, at his Medical Institute, and consult him about her troubles and disease. Irregularities, suppressions, etc, will receive the Doctor's most particular attention. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death. All married Ladies, whose delicate health or other circumstances prevents an increase to their families, should write or call at Dr. W. K. Doherty's Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and help. The doctor's offices, consisting of a suit of six rooms, are so arranged that he can be consulted without fear of observation.

To Correspondents.

Patients (male or female) residing in any part of the State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Doherty in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred and confidential.

If the case be fully and candidly described, personal communications will be unnecessary as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies) will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted. Consultation (at the office or by letter,) FREE. Permanent cures guaranteed or no pay. Address,

WM. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,

mr25 San Francisco

MANHOOD—IN THE YOUNG

and rising generation, the vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the palid hue, the lack-luster eye, and emanciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the developmeat of the body. Consumption is talked of, and perhaps the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movments. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves.

If the patient be a female, the approach of the menses is looked for with great anxiety, as the first symptom in which Nature is to show her saving powers in diffusing the circulation and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health. Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on; the energies of the systemare prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. The beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so facinating a change from child to woman, is looked for in vain: the parient's heart bleed in anxiety, and faanciei the grave but waiting for its victim.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCPU, for Weakness arising from excesses or early indiscretitn, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakess, Horor of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vission, Langour, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Palid Countenance and Eruption on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots Flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirceple to such patients than Solitude and nothiug they more dread, for Fear of Themselves; no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness. no Speculation, but a hurried Trausition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow Loss of Power, Fatuity, and Epileptic Fits. in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients; reoson had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy. They were of both sexes, and about twenty years of age.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently follwed by those direfnl diseases Insanity and Consumption? The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In the Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voic occur, it is rarley articulate.

"With Woeful Measurne wan Despair
Low sullen sounds their grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms. we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemestry for the removal of the consequences: HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. There is no tonic like it. Ii is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient, and this is the testimony of all who have used it or prescribed it.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhare.

Prepared at

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 28, 1868

Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD:

Dear Sir:

Your communicatiou requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a Drug Stote the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly commended for other dieeases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, &c.'

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,

Editor and Propritor of Daily and Semi-Weekly TELEGRAPH.

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE,

Cornor of 5th Ave. & 76th St.

Central Park.

(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers)

Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD:

Two bottles only of toe package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintdent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums an amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from WEAKNESS than habit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weaknes instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited.

I am respectfully

COL. YOUNG,

General Sup't and Director.

June 16, 1866.

San Francisco and Sacramento, Cal. and 34 Platt Street, N. Y.,

WE RESPECTFULLY CALL YOUR ATtention to our large and well selected stock of Foreign and American

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERIES, TOILET GOODS, Etc.

We are receiving, per every Steamer and Clipper, additional supplies, which have been selected with great care, making our House in regard to quality and variety,

THE FIRST ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Acids,	Soda,	Alcohol,
Cream Tartar,	Ammonia,	Arrowroot,
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Shellac,	Quilla Bark,	Glue,
Isinglass,	Hops,	Corks,
Borax,	Spices.	Cooking Extracts,
Essential Oils,	Castle Soaps,	Fancy Soaps,
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COLOGNES,

Toilet Waters, Powders, Pomades, Cosmetics, Handkerchief Extracts, Etc.
Combs, Brushes and Soaps of every variety and price.

Trusses, Supporters,

Silk Elastic Stockings, Suspensory Bandages, etc.—a very large assortment of everything in this line.

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Vials, Furniture Ware, Patent Medicine Bottles, and everything in the line of both Green and Flint Glass.

Assayers' Materials,

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A complete assortment, to which we invite the attention of the Profession: Amputating, Obstetrical, Pocket and Dissecting Cases, Tonsil and Eye Instruments, Cupping Instruments, Scarificators, Speculums and Stethescopes Catheters, Bougies, etc,

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Turpentine, Linseed Oil, White Leed, Zinc White, Fireproof Paint, Colors dry and in oil, Brushes, Feather Dusters, etc.

Coal and Kerosene Oil,

Lard Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Castor Oil, etc.

Agents for

TILDEN'S FLUID EXTRACTS

and Concentrated Preparations,

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Pharmaceutic Pills and Granules,

Medicated Lozenges,

Shaker's Herbs, Barks, and Roots,

Sole Agents for

Galopeau's Sweedish Leeches

Agents for all the popular

PATENT MEDICINES.

We have on hand a most complete assortment of all the new American and European Patent Medicines in general use, consisting in part of the following:

Aver's Medicines.	Chevalier's Life.
Jayne's Preparations.	Hall's Hair Renewer
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Graefenberg's Medicines.	Hill's Hair Dye.
Helmbold's Buchu, etc.	Lyon's Katharion.
Osgood's Cholagne.	Brown's Ginger.
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Ayer's Brandreth's Blancard's Clapp's Clark's Cook's Cheeseman's Costar's Graefenberg's Holloway's Jayne's Mott's Maggiel's McLane's Moffat's Radway's schenck's Wrights, etc. etc.

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MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Every Scientific medical man knows that the combined influence of several ingredients in certain fixed proportions, subserves an effect that cannot be attained by the same ingredients seperate, or in different combinations. So with this compound. The chemical affinities which are brought to co-operate in the union of the various ingredients constituting the Liniment, render it an article of universal potency as a cure for Rheumatism, Chilblains, Whitlows, Caked Breasts Sore Nipples, Cramps Boils, Bites of Animals, Weakness of the Joints Contraction of the Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Frost Bites, Painful Nervous Affections, Chapped Hands, Lame Backs, Pain in the Side Swellings, Tumors, Toothache, Old Sores, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Flesh Wounds, Galls of all kinds, Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Poll Evil, Windgalls, Callous pavins, Sweeny, Fistula, Sitfast, external Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Springhalt, sand Cracks, Lameness, sprains, Foundered Feet, Mange, Garget in Cows, cracked Teats, Foot Rot in sheep, and many othar di eases incident to Man and Beast.

Merchant's Gargling Oil

Is the only Patent Remedy ever known which has lived through and triumphed over all opposition. The reason is plain: It has merit beyond all oehers in its way, and what is said of it by the public and persons disinterested fully proves that no Liniment ever prepared has so high a reputation wherever it has been used. As a family embrocation, as well as for horses and cattle, it stands unrivaled.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

San Francisco and Sacramento Cal.

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Second St., near Folsom, San Francisco

JOHN WIELAND

PROPRIETOR.

THIS OLD AND FAVORITE BREWERY has a larger patronage than any other establishment in the city. The Beer manufactured here is acknowledged to be superior to any beverage of a like nature produced in the State, and is a wholesome and refreshing draught for family use. The Brewery having been recently enlarged, orders, however large, from the city or interior, can be promptly supplied. The Beer from this Establishment enjoys the reputation throughout the State which is unequalled by any, and the proprietors are determined to maintain the fame they have achieved. Families supplied with any quantity on short notice, by the wagons that daily wait on cuttomers throughout the city.

The cuuntry trade supplied on the most reasonable terms. All over the State the fame of this great Brewery is known, and also its popular proprietors.

GRAND RE-OPENING OF THE ANATOMICAL MUSEUM and GALLERY of Natural History and Science, Eureka Theatre, Montgomery street. On Monday, 18th March, this truly elaborate and magnificent collection, of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in Science, Natural History, and Art, was thrown open to the public. Extensive Embellishments have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in Botany, Ichthyology, and Entomology. Comparative Floral and Botanical Anatomy will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most instructive, agreeable, and useful in the world. Insect and animal life will be beautifully displayed, and the celebrated Du Chaillu Gorilla which was exhibited alive in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of human and comparative Anatomy. The Museum is open daily from 9 a m to 5, and fr m 7 to 9 p m. Sunday from 5 to 10. apl

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